



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
21 December 1993

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African Leaders Arrive for Frontline Conference in Harare

Tanzania's Mwinyi Arrives

EA1912211293 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Harare, Zimbabwe, ready for a one-day conference by frontline states on the liberation of southern Africa, which is scheduled to open tomorrow. President Mwinyi was received at the airport by his host, who is also the chairman of the meeting, President Robert Mugabe.

The meeting is expected to study reports from the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, the situation in Angola and Mozambique, where activities to end civil wars are going on.

Mozambique Minister Arrives

MB1912172993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi arrived in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, this morning to attend the summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the six Frontline States due to begin tomorrow. Mocumbi will represent President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano at the meeting. The summit is aimed at examining the latest political developments in the region, particularly in South Africa, Angola, and Mozambique.

Gaborone's Masire Arrives

MB2012082093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, is in Harare, Zimbabwe, for a Frontline States meeting which is expected to discuss the latest political situation in the region. He left Gaborone yesterday accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, and senior government officials. The meeting is expected to discuss, among others, South Africa, Angola and Mozambique. The president is expected back in Gaborone later today.

Mugabe Addresses Opening of Frontline States Summit

MB2012122693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1154 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Harare Dec 20 SAPA—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe on Monday called on South African State President F. W. de Klerk to be ready to use force to stamp out any uprising from the right-wing as the country moves towards the April 27 election.

Mr Mugabe, opening a summit of southern Africa's Frontline states in Harare, referred specifically to the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] who "seems to be destined to perpetuate white supremacy

and undemocratic government in South Africa". He urged that "the present government must be prepared to put down any rebellion from those quarters".

The Frontline meeting, attended by the governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, expressed concern over what Mr Mugabe called the "spectre of violence" in South Africa.

The meeting was attended by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and the Pan-Africanist Congress leader Johnson Mlambo.

Mr Mugabe told delegates "the time has come for the international community to identify, isolate and denounce all those diverse elements working to undermine the peace process and the transition to democracy".

Regarding the situation in Angola, Mr Mugabe said the news blackout imposed on talks between the Angolan Government and the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement made it difficult to determine progress. He also expressed concern over the "tentative manner" in which the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique had been sending its combatants to assembly points around the country to be disarmed in terms of the October 1992 truce signed by President Joaquim Chissano and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Frontline Leaders Urge Noninterference in Mozambique

MB2112071593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Dec 93

[Text] The Frontline heads of state and government have called on the international community not to allow foreign elements [elementos] to interfere and compromise the implementation of the Mozambican peace process. No details were given concerning that interference in the final communique issued in Harare yesterday.

The Frontline summit in Harare discussed the Mozambican peace process as well as the Angolan and South African political processes, among other things.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano was represented at the summit by Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi.

Frontline Leaders Urge UNITA To Accept UN Advice

EA2112110093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Leaders of the Frontline states in the liberation of southern [as heard] Africa have urged the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] movement to accept UN advice on the Lusaka talks on the cease-fire as the only option for reaching a peaceful solution in Angola. The leaders made this proposal at a one-day meeting held in Harare, Zimbabwe, today.

The leaders called on the international community to increase assistance to the people of Angola, who continue to be affected badly by the current war. The leaders also expressed their wish to participate in sending peace-keeping forces to Angola under UN auspices as a means of supporting the peace efforts in that country.

Regarding South Africa, the leaders commended all 19 parties that took part in discussions that culminated in the historic decision to formulate a provisional constitution for the country. However, the leaders expressed apprehension as a result of the increase in the continued killings in South Africa.

At the same time, the meeting of the leaders of the Frontline states in the liberation of South [as heard] Africa praised Mozambique for setting up an electoral commission as an important step toward elections and establishing peace in Mozambique.

President Mwinzi returned to Dar es Salaam this evening from Harare.

UN's Beye Briefs Frontline Summit on Angolan Peace Talks

MB2012163493 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 20 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mediators of the Angolan peace talks have been meeting leaders of the Frontline states in Harare today to discuss the impasse which has halted negotiations between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Lusaka. The UN envoy to Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, has been investigating the bomb attack at Cuito, which forced him to suspend the talks indefinitely. UNITA claimed the raid was designed to kill their leader, Jonas Savimbi. But tonight, the seven Frontline states heard a reasonably optimistic report from the UN envoy on the progress so far. From Harare, Rachel Rawlins reports:

According to Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, UN representative in Angola Alioune Blondin Beye told the meeting that UNITA and the Angolan Government had reached agreement on 10 out of the 12 points on their agenda when UNITA withdrew from the talks. He said the points agreed included all military matters and there were only two political issues remaining to be resolved. He said Mr. Blondin Beye has returned to Lusaka today to be informed of the results of the UN investigation into bombing of Cuito and he would then present that report to both Angolan delegations for their comments.

According to Mr. Shamuyarira there is still no date for a cease-fire because such a decision is pendant on agreement of all 12 points under negotiation. There is speculation that although the two sides have probably already agreed on a truce and the formation of a united army, the

two remaining points will prove difficult to resolve. It is understood that UNITA demands an equal number of cabinet posts in a new Angolan Government, including control of several vital ministries such as defense, [words indistinct] and foreign affairs. The summit backed the UN peace efforts in Angola and said member countries were ready to send more manpower to an enlarged UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission] force in the country.

Luanda Radio Reports on Harare Frontline Summit

MB2012201093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] The presidents of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, and Angola, the prime minister of Namibia, the ministers of foreign affairs of Mozambique and Zambia, and the leaders of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress held a summit meeting in Harare today. They considered the level of suffering of the Angolan people, resulting from the war waged by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], as unacceptable. At the summit, which centered around the Angolan crisis, the seven Frontline leaders pledged to explore all possibilities so that the international community may provide aid to Angola in quantity and quality. The Frontline statesmen made an urgent appeal to UNITA to lay down arms and to facilitate the establishment of peace. They reiterated the validity of the Bicesse peace accord and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and asked the international community to see that they are implemented. The Frontline leaders stated their total support for the UN secretary general's measures on Angola, but clearly noted that in order to end the ongoing crisis it is fundamental to ensure the implementation of Security Council Resolution 874 which demands that UNITA unequivocally accept the election results and to cease military hostilities.

Although it also discussed the situation in South Africa and Mozambique, the Harare summit gave priority to the Angolan situation, as indicated by President Robert Mugabe, who reflected the views of all the participants when he spoke of lack of information on the Lusaka talks.

[Begin Mugabe recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] We are all aware that serious discussions have been taking place between the Angolan Government and UNITA in Lusaka. It has not been easy for us to monitor the progress of the talks due to a news blackout. Our Angolan Government colleagues could brief us on the talks. Moreover, we could also benefit from a report by the UN secretary general's special representative who has been attending the Lusaka talks. I think that my colleagues will agree that Ambassador Alioune Blondin Beye should be given the opportunity to brief us on the talks. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has already returned to Luanda.

Conference for Peace, Reconciliation Takes Place in Ethiopia

Ethiopian Minister Denies Fighting

EA1912192593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Dec 93

[Excerpt] Participants at today's conference of peace and reconciliation reiterated that fighting continues in the country, but that the government has denied these allegations once again. The chief of the general staff in Defense Ministry, Mr. (Tsadkan) Gebre Tensea, said that there is no fighting at present in any part of the country and that the people are living peacefully. Mr. (Tsadkan) in a press statement to today's issue of *VE ZARIETU ETHIOPIA*, stated that nothing new is expected from those groups who had been declaring war separately in the past and who are currently attending the so-called conference for peace and reconciliation, other than a repeated version of their former views. Alem Newasea has the details:

[Begin Alem recording] The chief of staff was asked to comment on a rumor which is circulating about the presence of fighting in the country. Mr. (Tsadkan) stated that there is no armed opposition within the country but what is present is that some groups have found it bitter to swallow the prevailing political changes and so dream up these rumors.

He was also asked about the unilateral cease-fire declared by the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF]. While answering the question Mr. (Tsadkan) said that in fact he had heard about the OLF cease-fire declaration but the OLF, after it withdrew from the transitional government, had tried to wage a war and after 20,000 of its troops had been captured, the organization was unable to carry out any meaningful activities. According to the statement by the chief of staff, the military activities of the OLF exist only on paper.

Although OLF leaders issue military directives, orders and communiques from abroad, they do not go beyond being on paper. So declaring a cease-fire from abroad is merely an order on paper.

The other question put to the chief of staff was on the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] claim that it had an army. While answering the question, the chief of staff said that before the fall of the Dergue when the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] was fighting around Gojam and Gonder, and later on when it advanced to Welega, the EPRP armed group had tried to be an obstacle to the EPRDF's advancement, and in the process some of the EPRP army were captured or killed, and the rest fled to Sudan and now they are not even present in the areas where they were operating during the Dergue period.

The issue of "Kefagne" was also raised during the interview. The chief of staff was asked about a rumor concerning the shooting down of an aircraft by the "Kefagne" group. Mr. (Tsadkan) said that the name "Kefagne" was a collective name for some bandits, and

that its members were people who preferred to live by looting other people's properties instead of living by their own labors. The chief of staff noted that at no time had government soldiers met with this so-called "Kefagne" group on any battlefield. "Kefagne" is an organization dreamed up by individuals who want to bring back their lost fame and glory.

The chief of staff was also asked about the transitional government fears for the mobilization of the Mengistu army in the southern part of Ethiopia. The chief of staff said the size of the army of the transitional government in the southern part of the country is very small compared to other areas of the country. He also said Mengistu at present is an individual who has no power to organize or mobilize an army. [passage omitted]

Eritrean Organization Walks Out

EA1912184293 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Excerpt] The executive committee of displaced people from Eritrea, which was invited as an observer to the so-called Conference of Peace and Reconciliation by the organizing committee of that conference, today disclosed that it had walked out of the conference because it was not satisfied with the general process of the conference.

In a statement issued today the executive committee of the displaced people from Eritrea said that the delegates had gathered to reconcile with themselves and not with any other group, because the members of various political organizations cannot trust or understand each other. A good indicator of that mistrust is that reporters from the conference are not elected from members of the various political organizations, but from suspended lecturers and university students—this shows that the conference is not for politicians but for dissatisfied people. Since the conference does not address the problems of displaced people we have been forced to walk out of the conference, because the main focus of the participants was on issues dealing with the transitional period. [passage omitted].

Peace Conference Discusses Transitional Democratic Process

EA2012110593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1900 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] Today in the deliberations of the peace and reconciliation conference, which has been closed to reporters and to the government mass media in particular, the democratic process of the transitional period was assessed.

According to the spokesman of the conference, while the conference noted that the democratic process of the transitional period had failed, it did not come up with a specific solution. The spokesman also noted that at the beginning of the conference it was stated that many political organizations are taking part, whereas in reality most of the participants are merely claiming to represent various organizations and committees.

Central African Republic

Former President Dacko Forms Political Party

AB1712145893 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 16 Dec 93

[Text] In the Central African Republic [CAR], David Dacko, the country's first president, has come back into the political limelight after failing to win the recent presidential elections. Exactly three months after his defeat, Mr. Dacko has announced the creation of the Movement for Democracy and Development [Mouvement pour la Democratie et le Developpement, MDD].

David Dacko stated that his party's major objectives at the national level are, consolidating and safeguarding national unity, defending the country's independence and national sovereignty as well as promoting a policy of equitable distribution of national revenue. At the international level, the MDD intends to pursue a policy aimed at relaunching frank dialogue with CAR's partners with the view of reactivating international cooperation as well as regional and subregional integration.

Mr. Dacko pledged to fully support recently elected President Ange Felix Patasse and his government since they are seeing to consolidating national unity, safeguarding democracy, and ensuring the CAR people's welfare. He, however, stated that he would withdraw this support if they happened to stop carrying out such fundamental tasks.

Congo

Rumors of 'Imminent Attack' Cause Residents To Flee

AB2012200293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Parliamentarians from all the various parties, who have of late increased their initiatives to restore calm in the country, have not been heeded. This is borne out by the feeling of panic observed in Moundali, a suburb in the 4th District of Brazzaville. Some of the residents of the suburb are leaving the place. Gilbert-David Moutakala in Brazzaville has the details:

[Begin Moutakala recording] Little by little, Moundali residents are fleeing the suburb. Families are scared and are packing up to avoid the worst. A rumor on an imminent attack on Moundali by uncontrolled elements is at the root of all this. On the morning of 20 December, armed bandits invaded the market to loot shops. In Moundali on the night of 19 December, a soldier, a captain, killed a young girl from the (Nyawi) region in cold blood. The soldier of this unjustifiable act is currently on the run. The killer shot the young girl in the head while she slept and then took to his heels. Reaction to the killing was swift: The girl's relatives went to burn down the house, where the girl lived. The relatives, it

seems, decided to avenge the girl. This made certain Moundali residents decide to flee.

The situation is so serious that the Congolese Army High Command has just reacted to the situation by calling on all Moundali residents not to be panic-stricken and to go about their normal duties. This appeal by the Army will certainly not be heeded since it is not the first of its kind. Above all, in Brazzaville, people are always very wary of one another. Congolese parliamentarians, who are currently holding a session, have been notified of the matter. It must be recalled that two days ago, the Congolese Parliament issued a statement promising to put an end to violence. Unfortunately, there has been no real improvement in the situation.

Settling of scores continues in Brazzaville as well as the interior. It is exactly this settling of scores which has led to the suspension of rail services between Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. On several occasions, Congo-Ocean Railroad trains were destroyed and passengers tortured. The immediate result of this suspension of services is the shortage of fuel in Brazzaville. As can be seen, hope of these past few days is giving way, little by little, to pessimism and more people are likely to fall victim to the Congolese crisis. [end recording]

France's Roussin Meets Counterpart To Discuss Security

AB2012203993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] France is still concerned about the safety of its nationals in Congo. French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin met his Congolese counterpart, Mr. Benjamin Bounkoulou, and requested that all the necessary security measures be taken so that French nationals, who are resident in the country, will no longer fall victim to extortion by the police. Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou interviewed French Foreign Ministry Spokesman Richard Duque on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Duque] On Friday [17 December] we advised our nationals in Congo, and especially those in Brazzaville, to take advantage of the Christmas vacation to leave the capital due to insecurity there. Furthermore, we expressed our strong concern to the Congolese authorities following the incidents involving French nationals. We are still concerned about the situation of the French community in Brazzaville. However, we have seen that the appeal for calm made by President Lisouba and some other political leaders has led to some relief in the situation.

[Saliou] The cooperation minister met his Congolese counterpart today. Could you tell us what they talked about?

[Duque] Yes, Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin met his Congolese counterpart, Mr. Bounkoulou, today. Mr. Roussin informed the latter of our strong concern about the security situation in Brazzaville and firmly requested

that all measures be taken in order that French nationals in Brazzaville might no longer fall victim to Congolese police extortions. [end recording]

Parties Attend General Assembly To Discuss Peace

AB2012150793 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] People are now seeking peace in the wards of Mfilou District Seven after the ethnic massacres of the past few days. All the political parties in our country attended a general assembly yesterday organized by the committee of Izuli Ward 72. Many measures aimed at restoring peace in that ward were made, namely the establishment of an 16-member ad hoc commission headed by Victor Congou Badila. Here he explains to reporter Marcel Tchibanga the strategy to implement:

[Begin Badila recording] I have a general idea about what to do. One cannot say that we will evolve a special strategy. All the Congolese people should be contacted since they are those affected by insecurity problems. Every Congolese should contribute to evolving a strategy. How should we evolve it? Earlier you said that 95 percent of the Christians (?remain faithful), which means that we must absolutely put into practice the teachings of the Bible, namely: Love thy neighbor as thyself. If we are faithful Christians, we must consider our fellow creatures as ourselves. So, as a strategy we can call on everyone to pray together while putting into practice the teachings of the Bible.

Today we can say that parliament has realized the need to adopt this strategy. They are our representatives and spokesman. Since these people we elected to represent us and to whom we expressed our aspirations have called for restoration of peace, one cannot say that after deciding to sign a nonaggression pact in July—a pact that was allegedly violated—those same people wanted to return to the previous situation in November. The present situation and the previous one are different. [end recording]

Gabon

Minister Recommends Postponement of District Elections

AB2012180193 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] It is now almost certain that new election dates have to be set in Gabon. Local council and district elections are due to be held on 26 December. At a meeting held on 20 December, which was attended only by members of the alliance, who supported President Bongo. Territorial Administration Minister Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou, chairman of the meeting, indicated that they should consider postponing the elections. Opposition representatives from the Convention of Forces of Change and the Democratic Opposition Coalition failed to attend the meeting. The territorial administration minister also told Guy-Bertrand Mapangoup

that he would recommend the election postponement at the cabinet meeting scheduled for 21 December.

[Begin recording] [Mboumbou-Miyakou] The election material is not ready, and in view of the current political climate following last week's presidential elections, it is not feasible to hold local council elections. Things must be reorganized. All the voters' registers must be revised at least in the Libreville district and in all the wards and if possible, the data should be computerized. The candidates should be given a bit more time to prepare for the elections considering the number of constituencies in which the elections are due to be held. We think there will be at least 900 voters' registers in the whole country.

[Mapangoup] Mr. Minister, when would you, ideally, like to see the elections held, there are several views on the matter, some people are suggesting March, others are suggesting April, and others still are suggesting mid-August.

[Mboumbou-Miyakou] I have noted what the political leaders suggested this morning and I will transmit the suggestions to the government. It will be up to the government to decide on the appropriate date. [end recording]

The voters' registers must therefore be revised and possibly computerized to allow the candidates more time to prepare for the elections. Those were the reasons given by the territorial administration minister for suggesting the postponement of the 26 December local council and district elections, which is becoming more and more likely. This postponement appears to be one of the consequences of the controversy surrounding the 5 December election results. The opposition strongly contested the results and intends to lodge an appeal with the Constitutional Court to annul the elections.

The Constitutional Court declared President Bongo the winner with 51.18 percent of the votes. In the announced results, Father Mba Abessole came second with 26.51 percent of the votes. Following the elections, President Bongo called for the formation of a broad-based government comprising all the Gabonese political parties in order to concretize his action to achieve a new impetus in the country, which was the main policy of his election campaign. Referring to President Bongo's call, the chairman of the African Human Rights Commission, (Ivan Guema), said other initiatives must also be taken. He spoke to Raphael Mbadinga on the line.

[Begin (Guema) recording] The head of state could start off by lifting this state of alert to create the necessary conditions for dialogue. Second, I think it is desirable for the head of state to undertake behind-the-scenes measures and take into account the opposition reaction. As it is now, the head of state is basing his argument on legality. In all legality as we know, the results were announced and confirmed by the Constitutional Court, so officially, his claim to legality remains intact. However, there is another legality, because the one I have just mentioned is purely of the formal order. This is why I think it will be desirable for the head of state to enter into

direct contact with the interested parties behind-the-scenes so that together, they can discuss the issues which divide them. The issues should be stated in clear terms so that they may be known.

Once the situation has been clarified, the two parties should look for ways and means to obtain satisfactory results because the situation cannot go on like this. We have reached a stalemate and if this situation continues, the head of state may, on the one hand, continue basing his argument on Republican legality, which is purely a Western idea, and resort to the means at the state's disposal to solve the problem. These may include beatings, killings, and using armored vehicles. Is that really how we would like to solve the problem? On the other hand, the problem could be drawn out and this will have a negative effect on the country's development because that will affect financial backers' attitude toward us and so on, and this is not a good idea. [end recording]

Rwanda

MDR Chairman Holds News Conference on Transition

EA/812120093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 18 Dec 93

[Excerpts] Faustin Twagiramungu, the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR] chairman and prime minister

designate of the future broad-based transitional government, held a news conference at the Meridien Hotel, Kigali, yesterday. During the news conference, Faustin Twagiramungu promised that the new transitional institutions would be set up by the new year.

On his party's internal problems, he reiterated that only a national congress convened in accordance with the rules would solve the crisis between him and some MDR leaders. Ephraim Twagiruriza reports:

[Begin Twagiruriza recording] The deadlines fixed by the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, recently at Kinyira [in the demilitarized zone] in the presence of a UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, will be respected. This is what the prime minister, appointed to head the future broad-based transitional government firmly, believes. In other words, the Twagiramungu government will be able to take office by the last day of the year. The National Assembly—a precondition which one cannot circumvent for the setting up of the government—will have been established beforehand. [passage omitted]

To a journalist who thought that the mandate of the head of state was going to expire in two days' time, that is to say on 19 December [as heard], Faustin Twagiramungu answered that the Arusha agreement stipulated that the current president would remain in the country's highest office until the next elections. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Government Arrests Four Opposition Activists

EA1712215093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1000 GMT 17 Dec 93

[Text] Four individuals sought by police for interrogation on various issues were arrested today after they were found in Addis Ababa, according to the transitional government of Ethiopia's central police bureau.

Those arrested are: Mr. Abera Yemaneab, former head of the All Ethiopian Socialist Movement and currently head of foreign affairs at the Coalition of Ethiopian Democratic Forces [CEDF]; Mr. Genenew Asefa, currently holding a responsible position at the foreign affairs department of the CEDF; Mrs. Genet Girma, CEDF representative in Europe and former member of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party and Mr. Seyoum Zenebe, council and executive committee member of the Salvation Party, according to the police central bureau.

The central bureau noted that the cases of those individuals arrested will be investigated and brought before a court.

President Defends Arrests

AB1812135993 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Opposition leaders, who have returned to Ethiopia for a peace and reconciliation conference due to start tomorrow, may be regretting going home. They are getting arrested. First, it was a leading member of the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] who was picked up, now four more people have been detained. And the opposition says it just shows the EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] government's unwillingness to compromise and its dictatorial policies. On the line to Addis Ababa, Robin White asked the president, Meles Zenawi, how he reacted to those accusations.

[Begin recording] [Zenawi] Well, whoever is trying to organize this conference is free to do so. We have not imprisoned all those who are engaged in this conference, we have only imprisoned those who are involved in violent crimes be it in Eritrea in the late 1970's or those who have declared war on the transitional government, and I understand all governments do that in the sense that those who are engaged in violent crimes are not allowed to freely roam around in any country that I know of.

[White] The opposition says that these people are... [pauses] all they are trying to do is to organize a conference, nothing else.

[Zenawi] What would you do with IRA [Irish Republican Army]) militants who are trying to organize a conference in London?

[White] But, Sir, do you have hard evidence that people who you have arrested were planning violence?

[Zenawi] Well, one of those few who have been imprisoned happens to be a leader of the OLF, and I don't think anybody needs proof as to the intentions of the OLF, because every week, they have military communiqués issued everywhere in Europe, indicating that they are, you know, finishing off the troops of the transitional government.

[White] So are you saying that anybody who says they are a member of the OLF will be arrested?

[Zenawi] I am saying that it is illegal in Ethiopia for anybody to join an organization which is engaged in violent activities towards the government, be it the OLF or anybody else.

[White] What is the level of violence at the moment with the OLF?

[Zenawi] There is no significant violence with regard to the OLF, but that does not mean the intentions of the OLF to engage in violent activities have been changed. As a matter of fact, there are indications here and there that they are trying to revive their military activities.

[White] Now, this conference that the opposition is trying to organize, will you allow it to go ahead?

[Zenawi] Yes, we have given them the permit for the meeting and I understand that they have rented rooms in a hotel owned by the government.

[White] Now, as I understand it they want you to also attend this conference. They want the government to join in. Will you join in?

[Zenawi] I don't think I will join in because I don't think this is a serious conference and I believe I have other serious business to attend to.

[White] What makes you think it is not serious?

[Zenawi] They are talking about a peace conference as you know. They are talking about peace and reconciliation when they know that there is peace in this country. They are talking about participation in the transitional process when they know if they stop their boycott, they can participate at any time. They do not need a conference to participate in the transitional arrangement. If they want to change the transitional arrangements, that is not going to happen. If they want to participate in the transitional process as it is currently organized, they are free to join it at any moment. They don't need a conference for that.

[White] The basic complaint of the opposition is that your administration is a Tigrean administration.

[Zenawi] That is wrong. You just check, you just check the list of officials in the government here and you can see as to whether their allegation is true or false. First of all, for the first time in the history of Ethiopia, all the

various regions are now being administered by people they selected—the people themselves elected. As far as the transitional government at the central level is concerned, you probably know how the bureaucracy at the center was organized for the past 100 years. If we had the desire to change it into something that was purely Tigrean, it would have at least taken us some 20, 30 years to do that because it has been established for over a hundred years. And in any case, we do not have any such intentions.

[White] What about the Army?

[Zenawi] The Army—the transitional Army—is the Army of the EPRDF, and that has not been restructured in any sense, we do not believe this is going to be the new national Army, we hope that when the new national Army is established, it will have a balanced national composition. At this stage, it does not have a balanced composition, because it is simply the Army that was fighting the DERG [Provisional Administration Military Committee] and it has not been restructured.

[White] So you do admit that for the time being the Army is basically a Tigrean Army?

[Zenawi] Well, there are more Tigreans in the Army than would be warranted by the size of the population in Ethiopia, but it is not a purely Tigrean Army though.

[White] Couldn't it be a bit of a tactical mistake, arresting the people that have been arrested and that you need to be seen to be open-handed to the opposition?

[Zenawi] We need to be seen open-handed to opposition, and more importantly, we are open-handed to the opposition. But, we don't expect to be seen to be lenient with regard to people engaged in violent activities, because we know where that leads to. [end recording]

Kenya

Police Chief Confirms 'Mass Arrests' in Nakuru

EA2012192193 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] The commissioner of police, Mr. Shedrach Kiruki, said today that the force seeks to rid the society of criminal elements and does not hunt for members of a particular tribe as insinuated in certain quarters. He clarified that there was nothing unusual in the mass arrests which have been going on in Nakuru and (?sought) to correct the impression that members of a particular tribe were targeted in the operation. The commissioner was speaking in his office when he received a donation of a radio cassette recorder from Mr. Joseph Mauda of Oropion Insurance brokers. The machine will be used in a Nairobi police officers' mess.

He said that he was aware of an increase in crime in the city and assured members of the public that every measure will be taken to normalize the situation. Mr. Kiruki said that it

was the responsibility of every police commander to get rid of crime in his area of jurisdiction and this can be achieved through raids as well as increased vigilance. A deputy commissioner of police in charge of operations, Mr. Henry Matalanga, attended the function.

Police Raid Television Station, 'Facilitate' Turnover

AB2012202993 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 20 (AFP)—Kenyan police occupied a private television station here Monday [20 December] to allow a controversial official appointed by the ruling party to assume office as the station's new director, television journalists said.

Police moved into the station's studios to facilitate the entry of Henry Matalanga who was last week appointed director of the Kenya Television Network (KTN) by the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) which claims to own the station.

But KANU's ownership of the station has been challenged by KTN's chairman Jared Kangwana saying he was the station's principal shareholder and no appointments could be made without his approval. Kangwana was on Saturday reported to have ordered the station's employees to ignore the KANU-appointed director.

KTN was started four years ago as a subsidiary of the Kenya Times Media Trust which also runs the KANU-owned Kenya Times newspaper, but for some unexplained reasons Kangwana later became the main shareholder.

Kangwana has in the past claimed that KANU was not paying his share of dividends and several months ago left the country for several weeks alleging he was being threatened with dire consequences by senior officials if he did not relinquish ownership of the station.

Tanzania

Mwinyi Holds Talks With Rwandan Rebel Leader

EA1812120593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 17 Dec 93

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi congratulated the government of Rwanda and the leaders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) for implementing all the sections of the recently concluded Arusha peace accord between them in order to put in place a government of national unity by the end of this month.

During a cordial discussion at State House in Dar es Salaam with the leader of the RPF, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, President Mwinyi said that the peace accord was a milestone in the future of Rwanda and we look forward to all Rwandans accepting the new government of national unity which will lead to peace, stability, and harmony in the country.

Col. Kanyarengwe commended President Mwinyi and the people of Tanzania for their patience during the Rwandan peace talks which took place in Arusha.

The president expressed his concern over the events in Burundi and hoped that the country will regain permanent peace.

**Government Sends 800 Soldiers for Liberia
Peacekeeping**

*EA2012195093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 Dec 93*

[Text] The Tanzania People's Defense Force has provided nearly 800 soldiers, who are expected to leave the

country next Wednesday [22 December] for Liberia to assist in maintaining peace in that country. Addressing journalists in his office, a minister of state in the Office of the President responsible for defense and national service, the Honorable Abd al-Rahman Kinana, said this step had been taken following a request from the OAU secretary general, who called on African states to solve their own problems. The Hon. Kinana said the force would collaborate with the UN in restoring peace in Liberia and the setting up of a transitional government, as well as in the holding of a presidential election.

ANC, FA Talks Yield Little Progress 20 Dec*MB2012181393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746
GMT 20 Dec 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 20 SAPA—Little progress was reported after six hours of talks in a last-ditch attempt on Monday by the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Freedom Alliance [FA] to reach an all-inclusive constitutional settlement. "We are not any closer (to a deal) than we were this morning," African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa told the media during a supper break.

The three political blocs are scheduled to resume their talks after supper in another bid to break the constitutional deadlock.

The sticking point remained the FA's refusal to give an undertaking to participate in the April 27 election and the transition process, including the Transitional Executive Council, if a deal was struck, Mr Ramaphosa said.

They had not even discussed the FA's proposed amendments to the interim constitution, which is scheduled to be adopted by Parliament on Wednesday. "The (parliamentary) vote has to take place on Wednesday—with or without the FA," said Mr Ramaphosa, who is leading the ANC negotiating team. "Any party which really wants to participate in the (transition) process must give an commitment."

The three groupings have given themselves until 8AM on Tuesday to reach an all-inclusive settlement.

Inkatha Freedom Party MP Hennie Bekker confirmed to SAPA they were stuck on the so-called commitment issue. "The process is balancing on a knife-edge," he said in the corridors of Parliament during the supper break.

"If we give a commitment and it turns out to be an empty package then the (FA) negotiators who are negotiating on behalf of their principals will be politically dead," IFP MP Farouk Cassim said. "It is time the ANC revealed what it has to offer to break the logjam," he said.

"If the ANC is reasonable we can do it," Dr Tertius Delpont, a member of the government team, said before the start.

The FA has reportedly cut its list of 13 proposed constitutional amendments to four which are non-negotiable, and which some government negotiators believe could form the basis of an all-inclusive deal.

A task force, comprising five representatives each from the three groupings, were mandated by their principals to tackle two issues: a FA commitment to participate in the election and the transition process, and to negotiate the FA's demands, as submitted to the government in a flurry of bilateral talks over the weekend.

If the task group reaches an agreement by Tuesday morning, the deal will be submitted to the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional affairs. Thereafter a meeting of the Negotiating Council will be called to ratify the agreement in time for the amended constitution to be put to a parliamentary vote on Wednesday.

National Party chief negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers is leading the government team, and FA chairman Rowan Cronje the alliance's.

Talks Break Down in Acrimony*MB2112064993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2056
GMT 20 Dec 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 20 SAPA—Make or break constitutional talks between the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Freedom Alliance [FA] broke down in acrimony on Monday night.

The FA accused the African National Congress of introducing new demands, while the ANC claimed the FA was not genuine about its commitment to the transition process. "I am bitterly, bitterly disappointed," a clearly upset FA Chairman Rowan Cronje said after the talks were disrupted after seven hours. "An ominous situation has arisen."

"We are not any closer (to a deal) than we were this morning," ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa told the media during a break soon before the talks stopped. "A miracle is still possible...But we're getting onto thin ice now," the NP's [National Party] chief negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers said.

The impasse arose over the FA's refusal to give an undertaking to participate in the April 27 election and the transition process, including the Transitional Executive Council, if a deal was struck, according to Mr Ramaphosa. The three political blocks agreed to meet again at 8 AM on Tuesday, but no-one was optimistic that a constitutional deal could still be cut.

The parties had originally given themselves until that time to find agreement, otherwise the interim constitution would be adopted in Parliament on Wednesday without any amendments.

"The (parliamentary) vote has to take place on Wednesday—with or without the FA," said Mr Ramaphosa, who led the ANC negotiating team. "Any party which really wants to participate in the (transition) process must give a commitment."

Dr de Villiers, leader of the government team in the absence of Roelf Meyer who was in Parliament at the interim constitution debate, said that theoretically there was still a chance of a deal on Tuesday morning. The ANC had shifted from its demands of two weeks ago that the FA commit itself to the election and transition process whatever the outcome of the talks. The ANC

now shared the government's position, which was a commitment from the FA that they would participate if a constitutional deal were struck.

The FA are expected to return on Tuesday with replies to the ANC demands. But time is running out: any deal has to be submitted to the parliamentary standing committee on Tuesday.

Thereafter a meeting of the Negotiating Council would have to be called to ratify the agreement in time for the amended constitution to be put to a parliamentary vote on Wednesday.

A task force, comprising five representatives each from the three groupings, were mandated by their principals to tackle two issues: An FA commitment to take part in the election and the transition process, and to negotiate the FA's demands, as submitted to the government at the weekend.

Mr Cronje, surrounded by half-a-dozen downmouthed FA negotiators, also accused the ANC of raising objections to the FA's proposed amendments, which were hardly touched on Monday.

The ANC now wanted a written commitment from each FA leader to participation if a constitutional deal was reached. The FA negotiators were unable to give such an undertaking, he said. For instance, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei had to obtain the approval of their parliaments. "If we give a commitment and it turns out to be an empty package then the (FA) negotiators...Will be politically dead," IFP MP Farouk Cassim told SAPA.

Mr Cronje said he had little hope a deal would be struck on Tuesday.

Viljoen Briefs De Klerk on 'Strategic' Agreement with ANC

MB2012170593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Excerpts] Discussions between the government, the ANC [African National Congress], and the Freedom Alliance aimed at securing the return of the alliance parties to the transitional process are still under way in Cape Town. Our political news desk reports that the past 24 hours has seen a growing optimism among negotiators that a breakthrough in constitutional deadlocks will be achieved in the dying moments of the debate on the subject.

Hopes were given a boost this morning when IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] released a statement saying that the ANC and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] would sign an agreement tomorrow which would pave the way for the Volksfront's participation in next year's election. [passage omitted on material covered in referent item] The agreement will be signed by a co-leader of the Volksfront, General Constand Viljoen, and Mr. Jacob Zuma of the ANC.

Our political news staff reports that General Viljoen met State President F. W. de Klerk this morning to brief him on the agreement. President de Klerk said in a statement later that much depended on today's meeting between the government, the ANC, and the Freedom Alliance, and that the outcome could determine whether further meetings would be held at leadership level.

Settlement Hopes 'Revived'

MB2112095193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT 21 Dec 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 21 SAPA—Hopes of an all-inclusive political settlement were revived on Tuesday morning as talks between the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Freedom Alliance [FA] continued.

After two hours of talks at the Ministry of Constitutional Development, the three sides agreed to meet again at 2.30 PM. In the meantime a technical committee will work on a new formulation providing for a commitment from the FA to participate in the April 27 election and the transition process if a deal is cut.

The parties have not yet discussed the FA's proposed changes to the interim constitution which was brokered at Kempton Park.

The make or break talks between the three political groupings broke down in acrimony late on Monday night. The FA accused the African National Congress of introducing new demands, while the ANC called into question the FA's commitment to the transition process.

"Never say never. There's always a chance," National Party chief negotiator Dr Dawie de Villiers told SAPA as the parties adjourned on Tuesday morning. "We have learnt to walk on water—we will get a solution," said government negotiator Fanus Schoeman.

"On the (FA) commitment we remain optimistic," chipped in the ANC's Cyril Ramaphosa. He said the ANC was demanding a commitment to the process from the FA "and its leaders". If agreement was reached on the FA commitment, negotiations would be lengthy on the so-called substantive issues, but he stressed that the parliamentary vote on the interim constitution on Wednesday would go ahead.

The matter of accommodating the FA's proposed changes to the constitution would only be discussed once there was agreement on the FA commitment.

The FA agreed that the adoption of the interim constitution in parliament would not mean an end to efforts to broker an all-inclusive deal. While it was important to try to reach agreement on Tuesday so that any changes could be dealt with in parliament before it concluded its

work on Wednesday, "if that is not possible the world will not come to an end", FA Chairman Rowan Cronje said.

"There are weeks and months ahead to find a solution so that there is order and peace in the country," he said. "We will continue seeking a peaceful settlement, a negotiated settlement".

Groups Postpone Signing Agreement

MB2112104693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 21 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 21 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] and the African National Congress [ANC] have agreed to postpone the signing of an historic agreement which would recognise Afrikaners' right to self-determination and pave the way for the AVF's participation in next year's election.

AVF leader Gen Constand Viljoen told a Johannesburg news conference it was impossible for him to sign the accord as statements had been made following talks between the government, ANC and Freedom Alliance in Cape Town that the agreement would not be "seriously" recognised.

"Unfortunately because of occurrences in Cape Town which took place yesterday and this morning, we regret having to announce that we today can no longer sign the agreement as scheduled. The attitude of the people in the Cape may have dashed the last opportunity of finding a peaceful settlement for South Africa, at least for the time being. We feel betrayed," Gen Viljoen said.

ANC [African National Congress] Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma said the ANC, after being briefed by the AVF [Afrikaner National Front] ahead of the news conference, had agreed that signing the agreement "would not be the wisest thing to do" at this stage.

However, both leaders stressed the postponement was not "the end of the road" and indicated technical task groups to be set up in terms of the agreement would go ahead with their briefs as planned.

"Postponing the signing of the document now, does not cancel the agreement. Instead it strengthens it, because those who are outside will recognise that we respect their views and that we want them to participate in this process," Mr Zuma said.

He added he was confident existing problems would be ironed out within the next few hours.

Gen Viljoen said: "I am confident in saying that we are as confident as before". He said the AVF remained committed to the agreement and to further discussions, but wanted stumbling blocks removed before signing the accord.

These included the government and the ANC's refusal in Cape Town to have AVF proposals flowing from the

accord added to the constitutional changes to be considered by Parliament on Wednesday.

Gen Viljoen said he had presented to the government on Monday constitutional amendments—drawn up after the completion of the agreement on Saturday—which could have been implemented without recalling Parliament in January. "For reasons which are not clear to me the government has decided, after discussion with certain representatives of the ANC, not to enter these amendments into the constitution. This to me is a red light and I get the impression that the people are not taking us seriously and that there is very little regard for the efforts that we as a joint negotiating team here made, in order to find a peaceful solution between us."

Another problem was the negative attitude towards what he termed the Freedom Alliance's "mild" proposed amendments to the constitution.

The AVF had to remain loyal to the alliance in not signing the accord, he added.

In the "strategic" interim agreement—endorsed in a letter by ANC President Nelson Mandela and hailed by Gen Viljoen as a signal of hope for the future—the ANC recognises many Afrikaners' ideal of self-determination in a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] and the need to have this goal addressed as soon as possible. It provides for the establishment of a working group to investigate the feasibility of a volkstaat and its relationship to the rest of South Africa.

The group would report back to its principals by January 24. In terms of the agreement, a joint ANC/AVF study group would be sent to Switzerland and Belgium to determine if aspects of their political systems could be applied in South Africa.

The AVF undertakes to discourage any destabilisation during the transitional process and the ANC commits itself to promoting agreements with the AVF, including constitutional and legislative agreements if needed.

The document also calls for a leadership summit to ratify the interim draft, with the agreement's final signing before the end of January to enable the AVF to take part in transitional structures and the election.

The rightwing Boerestaat [Boer state] Party [BSP], which has not joined the AVF [Afrikaner National Front], later on Tuesday expressed delight at the failure of the ANC [African National Congress]/government/Freedom Alliance [FA] talks and the ANC and AVF postponing the signing of their draft agreement.

BSP leader Robert van Tonder called in a statement on the AVF and the FA to suspend all talks with the government and to boycott the election.

Despite 18 elections since 1910, Boers did not have an inch of soil they could call their own, said Mr van Tonder, who himself owns vast farmland north of Johannesburg. He said the BSP rejected the map of the AVF

volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] as it did not represent the pre-1902 Boer republics of Transvaal, the [Orange] Free State and Vryheid for which Boers were not prepared to negotiate.

De Klerk Views Future Role in South Africa

LD2112115893 London BBC Television Network in English 2230 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Interview with South African President F.W. De Klerk, by correspondent Jeremy Paxman in Cape Town on 20 December; from the "Newsnight" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Paxman] When did you decide that apartheid was morally wrong?

[De Klerk] I did not have a Damascus road experience, it grew. Firstly, we started to try and get away from the discrimination part. We started removing elements of discrimination, we started to extract ourselves of difficulties and of obvious injustices, but we still thought we could make the concept work. After all four states took independence the world did not recognize it, but step by step, and then there came a big moment, in the early eighties we started saying we will have to fundamentally reform.

[Paxman] But as recently as 1987 you were still advising white people to report nonwhite people who were living in white areas in defiance of the Group Areas Act; it's only six years ago.

[De Klerk] Yes, but also at that stage we said, and I am on record as having said that at that stage: That something will have to replace this group areas act; and we have succeeded in negotiating now, writing into this new constitution strong elements of offering security to our cultural diversity.

[Paxman] In that case why won't you give the Afrikaners who want it their (?Volkstadt)?

[De Klerk] Because first there is not an area in this country where they can have self-determination according to their definition, without reinstituting minority domination, without reinstituting important elements of apartheid. The area which they identify—although they have not put [word indistinct] map on the table. But the area which they identify—the free state in the Transvaal is overwhelmingly inhabited by a black majority, so if in the free state you were to say this is a (?Volkstadt) then 16 percent of the people will have the vote, if it's one man one vote it won't be a (?Volkstadt). I cannot agree with that, that is why we changed our policy, that is why we admit that it led to injustice.

[Paxman] Under one man one vote there is precious little prospect of you remaining president. Are you happy with the idea of being vice president to president Mandela?

[De Klerk] I don't agree with that statement. Yours at all.

[Paxman] Do you really think you can win an election?

[De Klerk] I am white, but I am the leader of a fully nonracial party. I already at this stage have more black, colored and Indian votes than white votes. I am going fill out to become the biggest party. Winning in South Africa won't mean, I think, having an absolute majority; winning will mean getting the biggest slice of the vote, and I am approaching this election with that goal in mind to the biggest percentage of the vote, and I think it is possible—we have done our homework, I don't have stars in my eyes. I am an old campaigner I fought elections since 1972—watch us.

[Paxman] But isn't your problem that you are like Mikhail Gorbachev, you are a creature of the system, you perceive the need to change, you make the change but in doing so you consign yourself to history?

[De Klerk] No, because Mr. Gorbachev firstly was not the leader of a political party in a multiparty democracy. He did not replace communism with something which is absolutely in step with the world. The fact that I now have more nonwhite support than white support is proof of the viability of this party, because there is no other party representing the moderate center of South Africa.

[Paxman] But by 1999 there is no realistic alternative to a black majority in this country, is there?

[De Klerk] We totally disagree with that. South Africans have stopped thinking in terms of black and white. The world must stop thinking in terms of black and white.

[Paxman] But we have spent 10 days with people who only think in terms of black and white?

[De Klerk] That is the heritage from the past. That is not the ethos of the new constitution. South Africa must become a community, a society in which color no longer gives any advantage or any disadvantage to anyone.

[Paxman] But if you were advising your grandson, would you be kind to him and say: Go and make a new life for yourself in Canada, or Australia, or wherever it is, because at least then your future will be in your own hands?

[De Klerk] This country is a wonderful country, we love it, we are tied to it, we are tied to it with bones of blood and love. We believe that this country is going to get better; it won't be perfect, we won't have heaven on earth, but it has a tremendous potential; there is room for everybody, there is room in terms of the good and balanced constitution we have negotiated, for the accommodation of our diversity in a nondiscriminatory manner. We believe in the future.

[Paxman] And you think black people could run this country as well as white people?

[De Klerk] Yes, a black man can become leader of the national party.

[Paxman] But black people could run this country as well as white people?

[De Klerk] Yes, not because they are black. I think there is among the blacks, as among the whites, there are competent people across the board, men and women, and we are getting rid of color confrontation in South Africa.

Law Ministry Reacts to Mokaba Incitement To Kill Policemen

MB2112100593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 21 Dec 93

[Text] Cape Town Dec 21 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Youth League President Peter Mokaba's open incitement to violence and to murder policemen was proof of the utter contempt with which the ANC viewed the lives of policemen, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said on Tuesday.

"His call to mourners to direct their guns against the ISU [Internal Stability Unit] rather than their brothers can only further entrench the culture of violence and intolerance in South Africa and will inflict even more misery on the residents of unrest-torn areas."

He was reacting in a statement to Mr Mokaba's speech at a funeral in Kattlehong on Monday. Capt Kotze said the fact that Mr Mokaba was speaking at the funeral of ANC Youth League members murdered by ANC self-defence units indicates several of the true causes of violence—ANC intolerance and internal rivalry. "His statements also explain why unprecedented numbers of policemen have been murdered this year."

Constitutional Affairs Minister Discusses Federalism

MB2012144493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Parliament Dec 20 SAPA—Wide agreement held that the interim constitution had federal characteristics, a system defined very much in the eye of the beholder, the minister of constitutional affairs, Mr Roelf Meyer, said in Monday. Speaking in debate on the constitution, he said there were no typical federations. Federalism was a system that developed over years, even centuries, according to the specific needs of each country.

In the case of the South African interim constitution, the provinces could not be measured against a typical model, but rather in terms of generally applicable characteristics. These were an express division of power between the integrity of the central state and provinces; a higher chamber giving equal representation to the provinces; conflict-settling mechanisms; and a rigid constitution that could only be amended with a two-thirds majority on the basis of inviolate constitutional principles.

No two federations were similar and one could be used to criticise the other. While Switzerland was clearly a

federation, South Africa did not have centuries in which to develop into a replica of that country.

The interim constitution did, however, present the possibility of South Africa developing towards a fully-fledged federation. Nothing in the constitution prevented participation, and that was why the government was trying to encourage the Freedom Alliance to take part in the process and bring about the necessary changes.

Against the background of the Harare Declaration, it was incredible to what extent the NP [National Party] and others had managed to win over the ANC [African National Congress] to the federal position.

The government had spent much time and effort in trying to reach an agreement on Afrikaner self-determination with the Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF]Front], but this had been bluntly called off by CP [Conservative Party] leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg with the launch of the Freedom Alliance in October.

A draft document between the government and AVF had catered for self-determination, the nature of the state under a new constitution, citizenship, provincial powers and possible borders for the Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland].

"The government bent backwards to make the new constitutional dispensation acceptable to the AVF, but these bilaterals were unilaterally called off by Dr Hartzenberg." Afrikaner self-determination and a volkstaat based on non-discrimination and in accordance with fundamental rights could be realised.

The government had even looked at territory in the Transvaal and the possible inclusion of Pretoria in a volkstaat, but this had all been sabotaged with the arrival of the Freedom Alliance.

Roelf Meyer Comments on Continuation of Constitutional Process

MB2112070293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2037 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Parliament Dec 20 SAPA—The past four years of negotiation had contained more risks than the immediate future, the minister of constitutional development, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on Monday night.

Winding up the three-day debate on the interim constitution, he said the constitutional process had not ended now—it still had to continue. The next step was preparation for the April 27 election and then the poll itself.

Mr Meyer said the essence of this constitution would be the final one. It was all-encompassing and, apart from transitional stipulations, set constitutional principles according to which further constitutional development would have to take place.

The government of national unity was being established for five years and no further election for the parliament

could take place for that time. Mr Meyer said the government of national unity would have four main tasks:

- To ensure that a political settlement was finally implemented;
- That the problem of political and criminal violence was finally dealt with;
- To ensure that economic growth was generated; and
- To take responsibility for socio-economic reconstruction—probably the most important task.

It was strange that the Conservative Party had often reproached the government for its agreements with the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party].

Yet, according to a report in THE ARGUS on Monday—the veracity of which he had no reason to doubt—an Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF]/ANC accord had been agreed and would be signed between the ANC's Mr Jacob Zuma and the AVF's General Constand Viljoen on Tuesday. In terms of the agreement, a task group would be appointed to work out the boundaries of a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]. However, the accord would have no legal standing and was too late to be incorporated in the constitution.

This indicated exceptional confidence in the ANC/SACP, he said.

The government welcomed these discussions.

Natal NP Leader To Retire From National Politics

MB2112085793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 93

[Text] The National Party leader in Natal, Mr. George Bartlett, who is the minister of energy and mineral affairs, has announced his retirement from national politics. Speaking on the third day of the debate on the constitutional bill, Mr. Bartlett said he would make himself available for election to the kwaZulu-Natal regional parliament on 27 April 1994.

Mr. Bartlett said that he had discussed the possibility of his resignation with State President F.W. de Klerk last year. The minister of correctional services, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, announced last week that he would retire, but that he would remain in office until the election.

Independent Electoral Commission Holds First Meeting

MB2012200293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 20 Dec 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 20 SAPA—The first meeting of the high-powered Independent Electoral Commission [IEC], whose job it will be to ensure a free and fair

election on April 27, was held on Monday. "In essence our task is the culmination of the whole negotiation process," the chairman of the 11-member IEC, Judge Johann Kriegler, told the media afterwards. If the election was not substantially free and fair, all of the negotiations work would have been in vain.

The IEC has substantial powers, including the imposition of heavy fines and terms of imprisonment for transgressors of an electoral code of conduct built into its mandate.

Judge Kriegler said the IEC would be up and running by the end of January. Its other members are: Dikgang Moseneke (vice-chairman), Helen Suzman, Oscar Dhlomo, Rev Frank Chikane, Johann Heyns, Dawn Mokhobo, Rosil Jager, Charles Nupen, Adv Z Yacoob and Mr B van der Ross.

The IEC has two main tasks: To provide voter education—particularly to the millions of first-time voters—and to provide extensive monitoring of the election process, which includes the violence.

However, the IEC would not be able to succeed on its own, Judge Kriegler said. It would depend heavily on the support and goodwill of ordinary South Africans, the media, and political parties, including those not participating in the election.

Regional IEC offices would also be established—"we intend having as visible a public profile as possible".

Monday's meeting was mainly administrative. The IEC would be relying "fairly heavily" on the experience and expertise of the Department of Home Affairs in organising the election.

The international community would also be involved, but the IEC still had to decide on what criteria to apply. Judge Kriegler said he personally favoured using a system of "certified agencies".

Five international members, who will not be permitted to vote on the IEC, are expected to be appointed within the next few days.

Judge Kriegler said the IEC would not hesitate to declare the election invalid, if that was the case. "But god forbid," he added. "The alternative is too horrible to contemplate. It just has to work."

Sexwale Receives Nomination for ANC Legislature Position

MB1912154893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 19 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale has been nominated for the position of premier to serve on the ANC's regional legislature in a run-up to the April 27 election.

The nomination was the outcome of voting by the tripartite alliance regional nominations conference in Johannesburg.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa told SAPA on Sunday that voting for nominations for the national constituent assembly was underway and that the results were expected this week. Mr Mamoepa said the ANC expected to nominate 200 candidates for the constituent assembly, 133 for the regional legislature and 59 for the regional representatives to serve in the constituent assembly.

Mr Sexwale will remain chairman of the PWV region while his nomination for head of the regional legislature is put forward. Should Mr Sexwale win the position he will retain his regional title and continue with his regional duties.

Mandela Sees New Era of Hope in Country

*MB2012150293 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
20 Dec 93 p 9*

[Report by Ike Motsapi]

[Text] African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela believes South Africa is on the threshold of a new era of hope, development and prosperity for all despite the threat of a "civil war" by rightwingers.

In a review of the year 1993, Mandela, in an interview with selected journalists yesterday, said much had been achieved through negotiations and that this augured well for the future. Mandela said he was happy his talks with the Government in 1986 while in jail had led to the beginning of a new era in South Africa starting after the April 27 elections. He said: "Through the ANC's effort, we have adopted a non-racial constitution. This is an historic achievement especially when you take into consideration that we had 26 political parties all pulling in different directions. Nevertheless we have made progress.

"There are political parties which are outside the process, some of which are threatening to launch a civil war. In spite of that we are having discussions with all of them and are looking to the future with optimism because the people of South Africa are behind the negotiation process. People who are outside this process are all from the minority groups. Nevertheless, we are talking to them."

He said the road to democracy began with the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC). "The TEC will ensure that all political parties will have a chance to compete in next year's general elections. The TEC is the first institution of government reflects the population mix in the country. It is an institution which is already beginning to assume powers of government and its seven sub-councils ensure that it will be able to exercise that power.

"Firstly, it will make sure that the Independent Electoral Commission will take control of the elections from the

regime and place it in the hands of the people themselves. It is going to mean that the South African Broadcasting Corporation is now going to be developed into an independent body and not a propaganda tool for any party or government. There is a sub-council on defence and far-reaching steps have been taken to merge all the armed formations in the country. The TEC is already an institution of government which signals the demise of white rule in this country and the beginning of a new democratic society which reflects the aspirations of all South Africans."

The ANC leader said the threat of civil war by the rightwingers should not be underestimated because they were fairly powerful in spite of the fact that they represented a minority. He said: "During the last general elections the white vote was split between the Conservative Party and the National Party. "But the rightwingers won close to a million voters during the referendum last year. They have a substantial following in the civil service, police, army and they also man key installations such as energy and fuel and could therefore paralyse any government. To acknowledge those facts does not mean the peace forces are not powerful or unable to control the situation. But one must be realistic. Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], which at the beginning was much smaller than anything the rightwing could offer and inexperienced, was able to hit wherever we wanted in spite of the government deploying its forces to guard key installations. So, the rightwing could cause a lot of damage. However, we believe that whatever damage they could cause, the democratic peace force will be able to put the fire out," Mandela said.

Mandela said the ANC held talks last week with President F.W. de Klerk and the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer. "The meeting was to stress to these two leaders that the interim constitution should be adopted as agreed by the Multiparty Negotiating Council at Kempton Park. Secondly, as with Mr de Klerk, we discussed the demands made by the Freedom Alliance. These are normal talks between myself and De Klerk to discuss the fears and demands of small groups and how to address them.

"Although some of the fears might be baseless, they may be genuine in that some political parties fear that they will be eliminated after the elections. We have to find ways of assuring them that they have nothing to fear," said Mandela.

Are parties like the Inkatha Freedom Party fearful they will also be eliminated? Mandela replied: "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has confirmed this. His last statement on Radio 702 confirmed this. He said he will not take part in the forthcoming elections because to do so will be to tie a noose around his neck. Buthelezi said as a result of those elections the ANC will become a dictator. That's a confession that he does not think he has a chance of surviving the elections. So, those fears are there and they have been expressed."

Mandela said the ANC was ready for the elections and that voter education would play a crucial role in bringing the people to the polls. He said the ANC was aware an estimated 22 million voters could go to the polls, adding: "An intensive campaign has been launched. We are deploying about 2,000 structures throughout the country to help in voter education. We are also opening offices throughout the country to be nearer the people. We also need transport especially on election day so that we can take people to the polling booths. We have to make sure that our house-to-house campaign is effective. We are also concentrating on bread and butter issues during the campaign. We will be addressing issues such as unemployment which is at 50 percent, housing, education, disease and so on. We have also launched the People's Forum where people, instead of leaders, do the talking."

ANC, IFP Supporters Attacked at Peace Meeting

*MB1912180893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451
GMT 19 Dec 93*

[Text] Durban Dec 19 SAPA—One person was killed and two others seriously injured near Camperdown, halfway between Pietermaritzburg and Durban, on Saturday when gunmen opened fire on African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters attending a peace meeting. SA Police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram said on Sunday three suspects were arrested in connection with the attack.

He said people fled when the shooting began and it was possible that casualties were higher. Capt Budhram said residents of the Mkhizwana area gathered at the local chief's homestead on Saturday afternoon to discuss peace in the area when six unknown gunmen attacked.

He said heavy rainfalls had hampered investigations, but investigations were continuing after the arrest of three suspects on Sunday.

Meanwhile, in the upper Tugela area of kwaMaze, the bodies of two men were found on Saturday. Capt Budhram said they had both been shot while on their way to a church service. He said preliminary investigations revealed that the murders may have been linked to previous conflict between two families in the area.

IFP's Buthelezi Denies Ties With AWB

*MB1912180793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625
GMT 19 Dec 93*

[Text] Durban Dec 19 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says his party has no relationship with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] or its leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports the IFP leader was reacting to reports in Sunday papers about plans by the AWB to kill blacks.

The AWB is a member of the Afrikaaner Volksfront (AVF) [Afrikaner National Front] which is part of the Freedom Alliance (FA), of which the IFP is a member.

Speaking at Mthwalune, on the Natal South Coast, Mr Buthelezi said the fact that the AWB was in the FA did not make it friends with the IFP. He said no black person could associate himself with people who aimed to kill every black person "irrespective".

Mr Buthelezi said he has never met Terreblanche.

ANC Reacts to Denial

*MB2112084193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2130
GMT 20 Dec 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "Buthelezi Denies IFP Ties With AWB"]

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] denial regarding its ties with the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] ring hollow. Claims made by the IFP leader saying his party has no ties with the AWB is not true and its unfounded. The IFP is a member of the Freedom Alliance, of which the AWB is part.

What is required is an unequivocal repudiation of the civil war plans of the right wing, in which random racist attacks are planned against innocent civilians.

PAC Criticizes Alleged AWB War Plans

*MB2012124793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Dec 93*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has joined the ANC [African National Congress], the National Party [NP] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in criticizing alleged AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] war plans. The PAC secretary general, Mr. Benny Alexander, said the threats should be viewed in a serious light. Mr. Alexander told our Durban news staff that the plans revealed a fundamental flaw in the Transitional Executive Council Act. The lack of joint control over all armed formations, including those in the right wing, meant that neither peace nor the success of the elections could be guaranteed.

Earlier the NP called for a thorough investigation into the alleged plan. The leader of the IFP, Dr. Buthelezi, has distanced his party from the AWB. The ANC said it would not allow anything to derail the democratic process.

CP Says Alleged AWB War Document 'Disinformation'

*MB2012124893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000
GMT 20 Dec 93*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has reacted to National Party [NP] claims of a so-called AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] document suggesting it is preparing for civil war. Speaking in Parliament during

debates on the constitution, CP MP [Member of Parliament] Willie Snyman said the NP claims are a scurrilous piece of disinformation and are totally untrue. Snyman has challenged the government to appoint a parliamentary, or even judicial commission to study the accuracy of the allegations.

AWB Leader Denies Executive Committee Drew Up War Plan

MB2112085893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 93

[Text] The leader of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Eugene Terreblanche, has denied that the organization's general staff, or executive council, drew up or distributed a document on a war plan. In an interview with an Afrikaans radio actuality program, Terreblanche said that he could not imagine that a responsible AWB member would be involved in the alleged war plan revealed in Parliament at the weekend. Mr. Terreblanche said that the AWB focussed on defense and was preparing for the revolution that would result from the circumstances in this country. The origin of the document is still not known after the police denied having verified it.

Buthelezi Announces Inkatha To Decide on Election in Jan

MB1912132993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] Durban Dec 19 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Sunday promised his supporters they would know in January whether or not the IFP would participate in the April 27 election. Addressing thousands of people at an IFP youth rally in Mthwalane on the Natal south coast, Mr Buthelezi said the IFP's special general conference in January would decide finally on the issue. "In the event that parliament adopts the defective constitution as it stands today, I will strongly recommend to you that the people of South Africa should not participate in the election," Mr Buthelezi said. "If, however, the now well-defined minimum demands of the IFP are met and conditions are favourable for the holding of a free and fair election, then I will recommend to the conference and to our allies in the Freedom Alliance that there should be participation in the general elections and in preparations leading up to elections."

Azapo Vows To Campaign Against April Election

MB2012082193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] The central Witwatersrand branch of the Azanian People's Organization [Azapo] has vowed to campaign for a boycott of the coming election. Azapo Regional Chairman Jeff Sechiro said in a statement issued in Johannesburg that Azapo and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania firmly maintain their view that the impending election is

fraudulent, and that the majority of black people have been sold out by the Kempton Park decisions. Mr. Seshiro said black people were falsely made to believe that their liberation was vested in the April election.

South African Press Review for 21 December

MB2112134193

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Realignments Point to IFP Election Participation—"The decision of Koos van der Merwe and Cehill Pienaar to join Mangosuthu Buthelezi's IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] is as significant as it is interesting," notes a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 December. "The two men are hard-headed realists, anxious to prolong their parliamentary careers. They must have made an informed calculation that the IFP will participate in the April election. Their IFP membership cards will help to resolve doubts on this score."

SOWETAN

Blacks Not Easily Intimidated By Right Wing—Referring to the allegedly right-wing document outlining plans for the mobilization of rightwing forces loyal to the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 December in a page 6 editorial says: "If it is not an official document of the AWB, there can be little doubt it has its roots in the AWB's racist rhetoric and ideology articulated by leaders literally foaming at the mouth." "The rightwing needs to be reminded they are fighting a battle they will never win and black people, who have scented freedom and democracy, are not going to be easily intimidated."

ILANGA

Editorial on IFP, ANC Animosity on Polling Day—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 20-22 December in a page 4 editorial says: "Enthusiasm to vote in a new government on 27 April is growing among many." "How will they vote?" asks the editorial. "Come voting day, these voters will have to mix and travel together, be it on trains or buses, or in private cars—all destined for polling stations. The big problem is that people from Soweto, from hostels in Thokoza, Katilehong and other areas, have no love lost among them, but on election day they will have to join the same queues waiting to vote. Then again people in Groutville, Bhambayi, Sikhawini, Port Shepstone, in Natal and other areas are sitting on hot irons, with people still dying like flies; with IFP and ANC supporters and many more fighting like cat and dog. In spite of this, on election day a miracle is supposed to happen so that suddenly they are at peace with one another and in close proximity without incident." "It is not our intention to scare anyone concerning the election. What we want is to find out how people who fight each other so much now can be persuaded to behave otherwise at polling stations come election day."

Angola

Army Generals, Officers Reportedly Detained in Luanda

MB2012144393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] It is reported from Lisbon that several Angolan army generals and about 100 officers have been detained in Luanda during the past few weeks. The report said the authorities had not issued any statement concerning the detainees. The latest purges inside the Angolan security forces could be linked to a marked deterioration of the security situation in Luanda, where gangs of criminals are reported to have taken over several suburbs.

Meanwhile, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] says several former South African Air Force helicopter pilots have been sent to Russia to train on Russian Mi-24 Hind helicopters. The pilots are expected to be deployed in southern Angola and take part in government military operations against UNITA.

Letter to U.S. Official Notes Concern Over Break in Talks

MB1812102393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Dec 93

[Text] The Angolan Government has expressed concern to the U.S. Government and the United Nations over the interruption by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] of the peace negotiations in Lusaka. The concerns were contained in letters sent to Jennifer Ward, director for African affairs in the U.S. National Security Council [title as heard], and UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali by the Angolan ambassadors to Washington and United Nations.

The letter signed by Angolan Ambassador in Washington Jose Patricio expresses gratitude for a telephone call from Ward expressing concern over the continuation of the war in Angola, which is affecting the negotiations in Lusaka. Ambassador Jose Patricio says in his message that the Angolan Government shares such concerns and accuses UNITA of a campaign of misinformation and of the deliberate interruption of the talks. The hope of peace is fading slowly. Jose Patricio said UNITA alone is responsible for the impasse at the Lusaka talks. He accuses the Black Cockerel movement of endangering the negotiations without waiting for the result of the investigations by the mission of inquiry into the charge that the government ordered the killing of the UNITA leader. The Angolan diplomat notes that UNITA is once again breaking its promise, since it had undertaken to continue talks with the government while the mission is investigating the issue. Jose Patricio goes farther by saying that Jonas Savimbi and his men are behaving in this way partly because the UN Security Council has postponed the implementation of additional sanctions against the rebel movement.

PDP-ANA Reaffirms Mfulupinga Victor as Leader

MB1812114793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Dec 93

[Text] The Democratic Party for Progress of the Angolan National Alliance [PDP-ANA] Political Bureau meeting on 16 December under the leadership of its incontestable and beloved leader Professor Engineer Mfulupinga Landu Victor issues the following communique:

1. Angolan people, militants and supporters of PDP-ANA: The Republic of Angola has just faced a very shameful event in its brilliant history—a judicial, political, and democratic scandal never seen before in an organized and civilized world—in reluctantly witnessing [word indistinct] actions such as the miserable shameful convention promoted by 5th column elements led like remote control [words indistinct] the party, high treason.
2. There is only one PDP-ANA in Angola, legalized by the Supreme Court on 22 June 1992, so any internal [word indistinct] which escapes its control is a falsification, that is, an illegal action punishable in terms of the law.
3. We should remember that our great leader and guide Professor Engineer Mfulupinga Landu Victor has always taught us to remain calm and peaceful in difficult times, and to fulfill the party's guidelines.
4. Lastly, the PDP-ANA Political Bureau on behalf of the Angolan people requests the Supreme Court to unequivocally implement the law so that such a shameful action may not occur again in Angola.

FNLA Appeals to Government, UNITA To Cease Hostilities

MB1812114593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Dec 93

[Text] The Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] today issued a declaration appealing to the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to suspend immediately and unconditionally hostilities while the talks are under way. The FNLA also appealed for guaranteed humanitarian aid to all populations, the free movement of people and goods, and no use of weapons. To achieve that, the movement proposes the reestablishment of mutual trust and the introduction of United Nations blue helmet personnel without delay. FNLA says all the forces not integrated into the Angolan Armed Forces should be demobilized. Holden Roberto's party goes further by suggesting the an extended meeting or a meeting of national consultation, and the revision of the constitution.

Comoros**Violence, Death Reported in Mutsamudu on Election Day**

*AB2012215293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 Dec 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has been a day of violence and of heavy security in the Comoros Islands where the second round of the parliamentary elections finally got under way today. On Saturday [18 December] night, President Djohar ordered a postponement at the eleventh hour after a row with electoral officials and today, with some official polling stations staying closed and others opening hours late, there have been clashes between rival party members. From Moroni, Kamardine Mohammed faxed this report [read by announcer]:

The most serious incidents occurred in Mutsamudu, the country's second largest town, where government supporters teargassed the newly elected opposition candidate, Fouad Mohamed Ahmed. They burned down his petrol station, looted his shops, and ransacked his relatives' houses. In retaliation, his supporters attacked and set fire to houses in the suburb of (Paj). One person was killed and several people were wounded. One old man in his 60's told me he could never have imagined such events happening here.

Downtown in Mutsamudu, local residents are now preparing to repulse a counterattack from (Paj). Meanwhile, on Anjouan Island, the regional electoral commission has refused to supervise the elections and the authorities have taken over organization of the voting. The Army has been deployed in the streets and there have been a number of arrests. On Grand Comores, south of the capital, Moroni, there were violent clashes between opposition supporters and the Army. Ballot boxes were burned and electoral lists ripped up and several people, including three gendarmes, were wounded. This second round election was thrown into confusion at the last moment on Saturday night where President Djohar decided that voting should be postponed in the City of Moroni at the request of two candidates seen as his supporters. The National Electoral Commission responded by refusing to hold the election at all, unless Moroni was included. The two sides held talks and agreed that voting would take place on Tuesday [21 December] in all constituencies, but the government this morning reneged on that agreement and said the poll should go ahead everywhere, except in Moroni, a decision which angered many people, particularly opposition supporters.

Malawi**Opposition Parties To Participate in District Committees**

*EA2012214493 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Dec 93*

[Text] The Office of the President and Cabinet, OPC, has announced that following the introduction of political pluralism in the country, membership of district development committees, DDC, has been reviewed to include members of the various political parties at district level. The spokesman for the OPC said with immediate effect DDC membership will be as follows: District commissioner, chairman. [as heard] Members will be district chairmen of all registered political parties in the district, all members of parliament, chairmen and clerks of council in the districts, district heads of departments of the ministries of works, agriculture, health, education and from the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs and Community Services, a representative of the African Businessmen's Association in the district and traditional authorities in the districts.

The spokesman said as a result of the new arrangement district secretaries and district treasurers of the various parties, as well as chairmen, secretaries and treasurers of women's and youth organizations affiliated to the various parties will not be members of the DDC.

The spokesman said further details may be sought from local district commissioners.

Mozambique**Dhlakama Expresses Willingness To Answer in Court**

*MB2112063793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Dec 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, has said he is ready to appear in court to answer for the crimes his men allegedly committed against the people during the war. Speaking in Nacala on 18 December, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama lay the blame for massacres and assassinations at the door of the People's National Security Service and the foreign forces which fought against Renamo on the side of the government.

In the Renamo leader's opinion, the late President Samora Machel was principally to blame for the war in Mozambique because he always refused to enter into talks with Renamo. Afonso Dhlakama reiterated in Nacala that the reasons which prompted Renamo to use force had been removed once the government agreed to multipartyism in the country.

UN Representative Ajello To Investigate Attempt on Dhlakama

MB2112112893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Dec 93

[Report from Nampula by Boaventura Makaulza]

[Text] UN Special Representative Dr. Aldo Ajello is here, in the city of Nampula, at the request of Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, who wants to make an official presentation of the case of an alleged attempt on his life. The UN special representative and the Renamo leader have been meeting in Afonso Dhlakama's residence since 1000 [0800 GMT] today.

Renamo has been holding Police Sergeant (Santos Kwejereke) in detention since 19 December on charges that he had tried to assassinate the Renamo leader. Sgt. (Kwejereke) was among the crowd waiting for Afonso Dhlakama at the Provincial Assembly building, where he was scheduled to meet religious figures, economic agents, and intellectuals.

Radio Mozambique learned this morning that Sgt. (Kwejereke) has already been untied but is still naked and in Renamo detention. Our source also disclosed that Renamo today took steps to buy clothes for that policeman, who was detained when [words indistinct] had the mission to protect Afonso Dhlakama.

We are waiting for something to transpire regarding the meeting between Afonso Dhlakama and Aldo Ajello. The Renamo leader has announced he will be holding a news conference (?this afternoon). Newsmen were surprised by UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello's unexpected arrival in the city of Nampula.

Guebuza Says Government 'Has No Intention To Kill Anybody'

MB2012081993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza, who is also the head of the government team to the Supervision and Control Commission, has said that the Mozambican Government has no intention to kill anybody. Minister Armando Guebuza also affirmed that the government intends to continue working toward a successful outcome to the troop confinement process, adding that it arises from a bilateral accord.

Minister Guebuza was reacting to reports from Nampula that armed men had been neutralized [neutralizados] at the spot where Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, was to hold a rally.

Meanwhile, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama reiterated at a rally in Nampula yesterday that, should his organization win the upcoming elections, it would not punish Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] officials. More

than 4,000 people attended the rally chaired by Afonso Dhlakama at Nampula's 25 September stadium.

During the rally, Renamo militants and sympathizers accused Eduardo da Silva Nihia, first Frelimo Party secretary for Nampula Province, of being responsible for the alleged attempt on Afonso Dhlakama's life. The Renamo leader backed those accusations and added that Renamo members have allegedly been targets for intimidation in Nampula.

UN Representative Discusses Confinement Process

MB1712154993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Dec 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello was as usual optimistic today, saying that the confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops is normalizing. He said Renamo is already confining its soldiers in all parts of the country and handing over its weapons. At present 6,239 government soldiers and 1,325 Renamo soldiers have already presented themselves at the assembly points. These figures correspond to 24 percent of the number established for the government, and 19 percent of the number established for Renamo. A total of 5,469 weapons have already been collected from the government and 792 from Renamo.

On the mutiny by government soldiers protecting the Nacala Corridor, Ajello deplored their action, pointed out that the French Consortium charged with construction work says it has nothing to do with the issue and the soldiers must be paid like all other government soldiers. The 100 men are unarmed and their weapons have been kept in a safe place while negotiations are under way.

On the possible entry into Mozambique of some thousands of armed Malawi Young Pioneers who may be in a Renamo base, Ajello said that the issue does not concern the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] and the Mozambican foreign minister viewed this as a bilateral issue between Mozambique and Malawi. The Unomoz chief also said 118 police observers have already arrived in Mozambique, coming from Spain, Malaysia, Brazil, Bangladesh, Guinea Biassau, and Sweden.

Concerning areas which are still causing controversy between the government and Renamo, a study of new areas where Renamo can confine its troops is under way, since the government does not want to allow Renamo to have assembly points in these controversial areas. Aldo Ajello said Renamo should withdraw from those areas which it occupied after 4 October 1992 because the signed agreements should be implemented.

Maputo Radio Commentary Assesses Nampula Incident*MB2012134093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Dec 93*

[Commentary by Machado da Graca]

[Text] The situation prompted by the incident in Nampula last weekend is cause for great concern for a variety of reasons: first, because it is not clear whether the policemen who were detained and beaten up by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] had or did not have good reason to be where they were, armed and in plain clothes. The Police Command for Nampula Province says that, yes, they had reason, and it adds that everything had been agreed with Renamo security officials and that the policemen had even been introduced to Mr. (Mussa), a member of Afonso Dhlakama's personal guard.

In turn, Renamo says that they had no good reason, that nothing was agreed, and that those men were there to kill Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama.

To clear up everything quickly and so that no doubts are left in the air, it would be necessary for an independent body—I can only see the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] police fitting that requirement—to conduct an in-depth investigation to establish who was at fault and why. Be that as it may, I think that it would only have been possible to send armed policemen in plain clothes to that type of meeting after very close cooperation with Renamo security officials and perhaps even with Unomoz. Failing that, it would have been tantamount to lighting a flame next to a petrol tank, which is what seems to have happened this time.

My concern does not stop here, though. The case did not stop when the policemen had been found and handed over to justice. In fact, what happened was quite the contrary and once again Renamo has acted in complete contravention of the country's laws by detaining the aforementioned policemen. I do not want to comment on the fact that those policemen were beaten up on the spot. Though that was serious, it may have been the result of uncontrollable emotions at that particular time. Perhaps that can even be understandable. What is less understandable is that Renamo security officials should not have been attentive and that then they should have detained and questioned Sergeant (Santos Kwejerkele). Irrespective of confirmation that Sgt. (Kwejerkele) is being tortured in the house where Dhlakama is staying—where he was seen naked and tied up—the simple fact that he was being detained in that house is against the law.

Lately, we have been faced with illegal detentions in Renamo-controlled areas: we have had the case of the woodcutters in Sofala, the hunters in Salamanga, the judge in Buzi, and the Department for the Prevention

and Control of Natural Disasters official in Niassa. Now, in a city clearly controlled by the government Renamo intends to have its own law or, rather, a complete lack of it. Mozambique's citizens cannot accept such a situation.

It is once again up to Unomoz to explain to Renamo the meaning of the papers it signed. Renamo must promptly release the sergeant it detained or hand him over to the competent authorities, should there be reason to do so. What we cannot do is to continue accepting deeds that have already been done and which are then discussed at length in commission meetings until legality has been restored, while citizens continue to suffer all kinds of ill treatment.

Zimbabwe**Defense Minister Announces Up to 1,000 Troops Liberia Bound***MB1912154793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 19 Dec 93*

[Text] Harare Dec 19 SAPA—Zimbabwe will send between 700 and 1,000 soldiers to take part in peace-keeping operations in war-torn Liberia, Defence Minister Moven Mahachi said on Sunday. Zimbabwe national news agency ZIANA reported Mr Mahachi as saying preparations were already underway to send the soldiers at a date yet to be announced.

The country currently has soldiers taking part in United Nations peace-keeping operations in Somalia, Rwanda and Angola.

Mr Mahachi said Tanzania and Uganda would also be sending their troops to beef up contingents from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) who were involved in peace-keeping operations in Liberia before elections to be held next year. According to UN sources, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe were each expected to send 850 troops to Liberia.

Mr Mahachi said an advance Zimbabwean military team would be leaving for Liberia within the next two weeks to make all the logistical preparations such as provision of food, ammunition, firearms, communication systems and transport. He said the Liberian operations would be funded by the United Nations through its Liberia trust fund which was set up recently, and Air Zimbabwe would carry the Zimbabwean soldiers.

"We are going under the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity and will be working with Ecomog (West African peacekeeping troops). This is the first time that we will be working as a regional corporation.

"Liberians have made it very clear that they will only hand over their weapons to Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Uganda so as to bring about peace in their country," Mr Mahachi said.

Cote d'Ivoire

Prime Minister Duncan Assumes Office From Ouattara

AB1712205593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 17 Dec 93

[Text] A handing over ceremony took place this morning at the office of the prime minister between new Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan and former Premier Alassane Ouattara. Here in the studio with the details is Mama Fofana:

[Fofana] A touching ceremony took place this morning at the Prime Minister's Office. New Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan arrived at 1100 and was welcomed by former Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara, who had arrived a half an hour earlier. The two men embraced and photos were taken for the media. Then the new and former prime ministers went up to the first floor to the office of the head of government. Then, in front of the cameras, they began the transferal ceremony. After the ceremony, newsmen were asked to leave, and a working session chaired by the two men began. This session went for about 40 minutes. Then newsmen went back to the first floor for a news briefing.

In his speech to mark the occasion, the new prime minister, Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan, stressed the important reforms undertaken by his predecessor.

[Begin Duncan recording] All in all Mr. Prime Minister, as head of the government, you demonstrated your complete expertise in dealing with the matters at hand, and you exercised the natural authority that characterizes true competence, a competence that no one can deny. In my capacity as a former member of your administration, allow me to certify that you had this competence. I would also like to express my total gratitude for the unwavering support you gave me in the performance of my duties. In the exercise of my new functions, Mr. Prime Minister, I know I can count on your experience and your help, and I would like to thank you in advance. [end recording]

[Fofana] In his response, former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, told his successor that he could count on him and reiterated his support and renewed his friendship.

[Begin Ouattara recording] On the occasion of this transferal ceremony, I would like to express once again my congratulations for the new responsibilities entrusted to you by the head of state. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate all my friendship to you and all my best wishes for your success. I am in a good position to know the difficulties of the task ahead. But knowing your competence, your devotion to duty, and your sense of patriotism, I am convinced that you will deserve—as I have always noted with you—the trust that has just been renewed to you. Dear brother, I would like to tell you that you have been my closest aide in the former

government, and we have initiated important reforms that were implemented gradually, as you have just mentioned. These were difficult times, times of anxiety, and times of fear. But as it is often said, in unity lies strength. And I believe that it is to all the members of the former government and beginning with yourself, that I would like to pay tribute this morning. A tribute that goes to my aides in the cabinet, to the aides of the members of the former government and to all the members of the administration of our country.

During the past three years, we had to face difficult problems, but also very delicate ones on the social front. We did our best, and as one of my professors used to say, change is always a source of progress and imagination. Therefore, while saying these words of congratulations and after the transferal ceremony, I would like to reiterate all my best and very sincere wishes for complete success, and may God bless you and help you in your task. [end recording]

Guinea

Interior Minister Pefutes BBC Report on Election Extension

AB2012225493 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 2200 GMT 20 Dec 93

["Clarification" issued by the minister of interior and security, Rene Alseny Gomez, on BBC report in Conakry on 20 December; read by announcer]

[Text] Contrary to a report carried over the BBC on 20 December 1993 in its Afrique-Soir news program, the minister of interior and security points out that no polling station remained open beyond 19 December 1993. Also, the Ministry of Interior confirms that members of the National Electoral Commission are effectively taking part in the activities of the national technical vote counting commission. The Ministry of Interior and Security calls on correspondents and special reporters of foreign radio stations to report faithfully and objectively on the reality on the ground in Guinea.

Six Reportedly Killed, 10 Injured in Election Violence

AB2012203393 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Conakry, Dec 19 (AFP)—Voters went to reopened polls Monday in the Kankan region of eastern Guinea, officials said, after violence and a boycott by part of the opposition marred the first multi-party presidential election.

No official results were available from the election held Sunday in the small West African nation, where seven candidates ran against the incumbent, General Lansana Conte, who seized power in a coup in 1984. Officials said no results could be expected until Tuesday night.

Six people were stabbed to death, including a soldier, and at least 10 wounded Sunday as gangs of youths roamed the Guinean capital torching polling booths, hospital staff said. Officials said the Kankan polling booths were reopened Monday because of delays in getting voting cards and election material to the region.

Opposition candidates on Monday accused two of their number of "treason," for calling on their supporters to vote in spite of a boycott call issued by a 30-party opposition umbrella group, the General States for Democratic Change, which had denounced Conte's decision to press ahead with the poll and threatened to "do everything" to stop it going ahead.

Mamadou Ba, standing for the Union of the New Republic (UNR), categorically rejected the charges laid against him, telling AFP that "one cannot demand elections for two years and campaign for two months to call everything off overnight."

But he added that the opposition would have no choice "but to provoke disorder" in the event of a declared first-round victory for Conte, whose supporters have been accused of rigging the vote. Another opposition candidate and one of Ba's main critics, Siradiou Diallo, said the opposition "will have to develop tactics of struggle."

The Supreme Court is due to rule on the validity of the poll within eight to 14 days.

The Guinean Foreign Ministry stated Monday that voting had not taken place among nationals resident abroad in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Zaire and Togo, because opposition militants had burned the polling boxes.

Liberia

New Field Commander Tours ECOMOG Positions, Troops

AB1812174893 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 18 Dec 93

[Text] The new ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General John M. Inienger, has cautioned Liberians not to be carried away by the peace and tranquility that seem to be prevailing in the country, and reminded Liberians that disarmament was the cornerstone for genuine peace. He said ECOMOG has taken into account factors that led to the failure of similar peace missions around the world and is, therefore, convinced that no peace can be achieved in the absence of disarmament. Accordingly, he said, ECOMOG would not be stampeded into any hasty decisions. Gen. Inienger made the remarks at the ECOMOG headquarters, where he held his first press conference since his arrival here about one week ago.

He reiterated ECOMOG's determination to pursue the mandate of the Cotonou accords and that the force would not fail in its duty to bring peace to Liberia. The ECOMOG field commander said the accord is already being followed, as evidenced by the arrival of the United Nations military observer mission and the setting up of the Liberia National Transitional Government [LNTG]. Gen. Inienger said a lot still remained to be done, including the arrival of their expanded ECOMOG troops from Uganda, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, as well as disarmament and the seating of the LNTG. He said the arrival of the expanded ECOMOG, disarmament, and the seating of the LNTG would not be delayed a day longer than necessary.

Gen. Inienger, who said he had held talks with the parties to the conflict since his arrival here, observed that everyone is working towards peace. He has, however, warned that any attempt by the parties to sow seeds of distrust in the rank and file of ECOMOG would be strongly resisted by ECOMOG, stressing that professional matters relating to the deployment and disarmament of factions remained the prerogative of ECOMOG.

The military commander has, however, commended the courage and commitment of officers and soldiers of the multinational force in trying to bring about lasting peace (for all in) Liberia. Gen. Inienger made the remark, while addressing troops at Buchanan, RRA, EOA [expansions unknown], (Fendel), Kakata, Harbel, and Monrovia during his familiarization tour of ECOMOG positions recently. He told them his visit was to acquaint himself with their deployment in order to make accurate assessment of the current situation on the front line.

The field commander reminded the troops that ECOMOG is in the process of implementing the Cotonou accord and urged them not to relent in their efforts during the forthcoming disarmament and encampment of ex-combatants. According to him, this is a very crucial stage in the peace process and advised the troops to be practical and to apply their professional skills when handling the ex-combatants. He charged the troops to be more dedicated and law-abiding as we now begin to see the light at the end of the tunnel, he concluded.

Taylor Reacts To ECOMOG Field Commander's Comments

AB1812205893 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Akwe Amosu]

[Text] In Liberia, ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] new field commander, Major General John Inienger, has already fallen afoul of NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader, Charles Taylor. Maj. Gen. Inienger held a press conference in Monrovia yesterday, in which he warned that euphoria about the future should not be allowed to force the pace of the peace process. He wants

an orderly disarmament to take place followed by the installation of a transitional government. He also warned that no party should try to sow division in ECOMOG's ranks. This was widely interpreted as a reproof to Charles Taylor for his reported insistence that NPFL men will only hand over their arms to the Ghanaian contingent in ECOMOG. Well, Mr. Taylor is particularly annoyed by Maj. Gen. Inienger's comments, and he rang up to tell us so. I asked him why.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Well, as you very well know, policies are not set by generals in the field. This is why I am saying he should review the Liberian crisis and shut up and stop talking and deal diplomatically and come up here and speak to me, because he must review the problem. If he does not know who we intend to disarm to, then he should not be here. For him to suggest that we might want to disarm to people that we are not going to disarm to, he does not understand the problem. What a general like him should be doing right now [is] meeting all the parties. I am prepared to sit and talk with him. I had said I would not meet any of them anymore. I am prepared to talk to him because General Abacha has come in, and he appears to want to get the Liberian problem solved.

[Amosu] But is it true that you are only prepared to disarm to the Ghanaian contingent of ECOMOG?

[Taylor] Listen, that is not the issue. The issue here [is that] we have agreed that there is an expanded ECOMOG coming to Liberia. Once the extended ECOMOG comes to Liberia, we are going to begin the disarmament process. He knows, and if he does not, he may as well read through the documents. We are going to disarm but as to who, that is the issue that he must go and read the documents, but....

[Amosu, interrupting] But if it is true that you are only prepared to disarm to certain elements of ECOMOG then is it not his business, after all, his authority would be completely undermined if you could just pick and choose which bit of ECOMOG you would disarm to?

[Taylor] Listen, he has no authority in this country. He has no authority here. The authority in his country is with the transitional government of Liberia that we want to seat, which he will be subordinate to. He is no Governor General in Liberia. We want to make this clear. We need our government to be seated and all parties, whether it is the United Nations or whether it is ECOMOG, will then become subordinate to the constitutional government of Liberia. Let him forget about disarmament, that is not the issue.

[Amosu] But does the Cotonou Accord not basically say that there has to be disarmament before there can be political progress and peace?

[Taylor] That accord never said that, maybe we are reading two different accords. The Cotonou Accords were signed and every party is going to abide by them. There was a you know small error made. The error made

during that particular putting together of the accord was that they made the seating of the government and disarmament concomitant. Now, that is a mistake, and that should not be locked in concrete. The international committee, whether it is GATT or whatever program, people normally do adjustments in treaties and contracts where mistakes were made. The biggest mistake was not to seat the government before doing anything.

[Amosu] But you have said that it is not a field commander's job to dabble in politics and as far as Maj. Gen. Inienger is concerned, his job is to facilitate the commencement of disarmament, and once that has been happened it will be possible to install a transitional government. You surely do not want him to go about rewriting that accord.

[Taylor] Listen, my dear, if the parties to this conflict feel that they should install the transitional government now or yesterday, it is our prerogative, none of his, because in the final analysis, I am saying to you whatever happens, it is the transitional constitutional government of Liberia—speaking with one voice for the people—that will ultimately decide what ECOMOG or UNOMIL [United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia] will finally do in Liberia. So it was stupid in the first place to talk about disarmament when in fact, it is a function of the constitutional government to carry out disarmament and hold elections. We made a mistake and we are trying to fix it now in Monrovia. [end recording]

Taylor Wants Clarification

AB2012091593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] In the wake of the naive statements made on Friday [17 December] by the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] new field commander that the Liberian peace process is being carried out in haste and could create more problems for the country, the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government says it is expecting clarification from ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Chairman President Nicéphore Soglo of Benin.

According to an Executive Mansion press release, the NPRA Government says the new Nigerian military leader, General Sani Abacha, should review the Liberian situation and not allow the military field commander to assume the authority of the chairman of ECOWAS. The NPRA government expressed dismay over the misguided statements by the new ECOMOG commander, General Inienger, who has been in the country for only a few days, especially when he has not been in touch with the various parties to the Liberian conflict to know the actual situation in the country.

In reaction to the statement, President Taylor said the pronouncement is dangerous and not in the interest of the Liberian people, who need and deserve peace to put their lives back together. President Taylor said the

pronouncement is another attempt by Nigerian agents to deny the rights of the Liberian people for selfish and economic interests. He said it was now the desire of the Liberian people to peacefully resolve the country's crisis by installing the transitional government before Christmas in order to cater to the welfare of the people.

Taylor Discusses Cotonou Accord, Disarmament

AB2012095693 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 19 Dec 93

[Text] President Taylor says the current peace talks being held in Monrovia and attended by all the warring parties is about correcting the mistake in the wording of the Cotonou Accord so as to provide for the sitting of the transitional government and the smooth implementation of the disarmament process. President Taylor says the question of the word concomitant, which is being interpreted by IGNU [Interim Government of National Unity] as meaning disarmament before the installation of the transitional government, is like putting the cart before the horse. President Taylor made it clear that it is not the responsibility of any of the two administrations in the country to oversee the disarmament process, but the constitutional transitional government, made of all the parties to the conflict. He said it is simply logical to have said that the transitional government should carry out its work of overseeing the path of disarmament, demobilization, and the holding of free and fair elections in the country instead of IGNU trying to impose itself as the government.

At the same time, the Liberian leader has clarified to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] new commander General John Inienger, that it is not his prerogative to perform the duties of a transitional government by making decisions that are not in his scope of authority. President Taylor warned Gen. Inienger to remind himself of the fact that he is not a governor general in Liberia and has no political decisionmaking power in the country's crisis.

Tanzanian ECOMOG Reinforcements Postpone Arrival

AB2012151993 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 20 Dec 93

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 20 (AFP)—A Tanzanian battalion due here Monday to reinforce the international peace-keeping force in Liberia, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], will not arrive until Wednesday, UN officials here said.

The arrival of the 850 soldiers was delayed "because of technical problems," the officials added, without saying when Ugandan and Zimbabwean troops due before the end of December would join the Nigerian-led force.

Despite a peace pact signed in July, Liberia's main armed faction, the National Patriotic Front (NPFL), has

refused to disarm to ECOMOG, currently consisting of West African troops, saying it does not trust the force in its present shape.

The reinforcements have been due here since August under the peace and elections agreement, which ended a brutal civil war that began in December 1989. ECOMOG was dispatched to Monrovia by the Economic Community of West African States in August 1990.

UN representatives said that the deployment of UN observers to monitor the disarmament and political process was well under way, however, with 290 at their posts out of the 300 planned.

Transitional institutions to run the country until general elections are held next year are due to begin their work once the disarmament of the rival factions begins.

Nigeria

Abacha Orders Reinstatement of Dissolved Boards

AB1812183493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 18 Dec 93

[Text] The boards of five financial institutions, whose dissolution was announced on Tuesday [14 December] by the Federal Ministry of Finance, have been reinstated. The institutions are the National Economic Reconstruction Fund, NEFUND, Customs, NICON [National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria], the People's Bank, and the Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation. A statement by Mr. Umanu al-Kayiri, the director, Home Finance in the ministry, [as heard] announced in Abuja that the head of state, General Sani Abacha, directed that the boards be reinstated. The statement directs that the chief executives of the establishments are to recall their chairmen and other members of the boards to continue with their normal work.

Abacha Receives Togolese Premier Koffigoh, Kaduna Chiefs

AB1712130093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 16 Dec 93

[Text] The head of state and commander in chief, General Sani Abacha, held consultations with Togolese Prime Minister Mr. Kokou Koffigoh today in Lagos. Gen. Abacha and Mr. Koffigoh discussed the challenges which the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, faces, such as the proper functioning of ECOWAS organs and establishing a unified trading community. ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia also featured in the discussions. Gen. Abacha said that member states of the ECOWAS should work harder to achieve the objective of economic and political integration in the subregion.

The Togolese prime minister, who brought a special message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema, said Nigeria and Togo have an important role to play in strengthening ECOWAS.

Also today, the head of state received a delegation from the Kaduna State Council of Chiefs led by Alhaji Shehu Idris, the amir of Zaria and Reverend Benson Idihosa, who came to pledge their support to Gen. Abacha.

Abiola Returns From Trip, Issues Statement on Rumors

AB2112101093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The man thought to have won the June presidential elections in Nigeria has gone back on the political offensive after a three-week trip abroad. Chief Moshood Abiola has been away for most of the time since General Abacha's military council seized power, and the chief's absence caused speculation that he had made a deal with the military to drop his presidential ambitions in return for the repayment of his election expenses and the appointment of his political allies to the new government. But now, Chief Abiola has issued a public statement on the rumors and he is strongly critical of the new Nigerian leadership, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos.

[Begin Odunfa recording] The weekend's statement was the first public indication that Bashorun Abiola was back in Nigeria after his travel abroad for what his spokesmen described as a short rest. He returned to Lagos quietly, same way as he traveled out, unannounced.

Reacting to speculations of a deal between him and the new military rulers, Bashorun Abiola said in a signed statement that he did not nominate anyone for any appointment in the government. He said that after his first meeting with Gen. Abacha on November 18, he convened a meeting of his supporters which decided unanimously that he should hold firmly to the electoral mandate of June 12, but that each of his supporters was free to take or reject any government appointment offered. He said that he conveyed this decision to Gen. Abacha on November 22 before he left Nigeria.

Bashorun Abiola said that neither he, personally, nor any of his companies, had been paid any amount of money whatsoever for debts, services rendered, or any other reason since the inception of the Abacha government. He said that many of his companies had had contractual relationships with the Federal Government for over 20 years, but no payment or promise of payment had been

made by government to any of them since the change of government last month. [end recording]

Papers View Abacha Regime, Abiola's 12 Jun 'Mandate'

AB1912123093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 19 Dec 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Six Nigerian newspapers are available for review. They are THE SUNDAY TIMES, THE GUARDIAN ON SUNDAY, SUNDAY CHAMPION, SUNDAY VANGUARD, SUNDAY TRIBUNE, and SUNDAY PUNCH.

Just as many Nigerians will be marking in their mind the one-month period in office of the General Sani Abacha government, the ghost of the famous June 12 election has again risen to haunt the new military regime. Indication to this effect was contained in all the six newspapers under review, where all of them reported that Chief Moshood Abiola, the undeclared winner of the June 12 presidential poll in Nigeria, said that the coming in of the Abacha government has not vitiated the presidential mandate [the] Nigerian electorate gave him at the June election.

The VANGUARD, quoting Chief Abiola, said: I am now in a position to report that the consensus is that nothing has happened to vitiate the mandate given to me by the electorate of Nigeria on June 12, 1993. I firmly stand by that mandate.

Papers View Babangida's Self-Exile in Egypt

AB1812152693 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 18 Dec 93

[From the press review]

[Text] The reported story of former Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida going into self-exile in Egypt is the major topic of most of the weeklies. The weeklies examine the factors that might have led the ex-military dictator to seek asylum. TELL says the retirement of the ex-military leader's men from the Army and the fear that the present military government might decide to institute a probe panel to investigate the atrocities he was alleged to have committed could be the reasons why the former president fled the country. The magazine adds that Gen. Ibrahim Babangida had substantial cash holdings and expensive property.

TELL also calls on the head of state and other leading figures in the administration to publicly declare their assets as a first step towards accountability and the fight against corruption.

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